

# OLinuXino-MAXI single-board Linux computer USER'S MANUAL

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Designed by OLIMEX Ltd, 2012



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# CHAPTER 1

## OVERVIEW

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### 1. Introduction to the chapter

Thank you for choosing the OLinuXino single board computer from Olimex! This document provides a user's guide for the Olimex OLinuXino board. As an overview, this chapter gives the scope of this document and lists the board's features. The differences between the members of the OLinuXino family are mentioned. The document's organization is then detailed.

The OLinuXino development board enables code development of applications running on the microcontroller i.MX233, manufactured by FreeScale Semiconductor.

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### 1.1 Features

- iMX233 ARM926J processor at 454Mhz
- 64 MB RAM
- SD-card connector for booting the Linux image
- TV PAL/NTSC video output
- 2 USB High Speed Hosts
- Ethernet 100 Mbit
- Stereo Audio Input
- Stereo Headphones Audio Output
- Two Buttons
- UEXT connector for connection of different peripheral modules
- 40 pin GPIO for connection to external hardware
- Board is in the proper shape and dimensions to fit inside Pactec JM42 plastic box  
[http://www.pactecenclosures.com/pdfs/drw\\_JM-42.pdf](http://www.pactecenclosures.com/pdfs/drw_JM-42.pdf)
- PCB dimensions: 3.70" x 2.15" W x H (94.0mm x 54.6mm)
- Nominal dimensions: 3.70" x 2.65" W x H (94.0mm x 67.3mm)

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## 1.2 The OLinuXino family

Table of comparison			
	OLinuXino-MICRO	OLinuXino-MINI	OLinuXino-MAXI
Processor	iMX233 @ 454Mhz	iMX233 @ 454Mhz	iMX233 @ 454Mhz
Ram [MB]	64	64	64
# USB hosts	1	3	2
100 Mbit Ethernet	No	No/WIFI option*	Yes
GPIO connector	60pins	40pins	40pins
# Buttons	3	2	2
Reset button	Yes	Yes	Yes
DC power supply	5V	5V-16V	5V-16V
Dimensions	3.40'' x 1.70''	3.70'' x 2.65''	3.70'' x 2.65''
Breadboarding	Yes	No	No

The mini has a connector for WIFI modem connect. For more info visit the OLinuXino-MINI web page.

---

## 1.2 Target market and purpose of the board

OLinuXino is a ready to use, easy to setup board suitable for embedded programming enthusiasts, Linux hobbyists, gadget fans and also professionals (since its low cost makes it very good solution for application orientated embedded systems). The main usage of the board is software embedded development without the urge of understanding perfectly the hardware.

The strong points of the board are the processor speed, the mobility of the board and the low price.

---

## 1.3 Organization

Each section in this document covers a separate topic, organized as follow:

- Chapter 1 is an overview of the board usage and features
- Chapter 2 provides a guide for quickly setting up the board
- Chapter 3 contains the general board diagram and layout
- Chapter 4 describes the component that is the heart of the board: the iMX233

microcontroller

- Chapter 5 is an explanation of the control circuitry associated with the microcontroller to reset. Also shows the clocks on the board
- Chapter 6 covers the connector pinout, peripherals and jumper description
- Chapter 7 shows the memory map
- Chapter 8 provides the schematics
- Chapter 9 contains the revision history, useful links and support information

## CHAPTER 2

# SETTING UP THE OLINUXINO BOARD

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## 2. Introduction to the chapter

This section helps you set up the OLinuXino development board for the first time.

Please consider first the electrostatic warning to avoid damaging the board, then discover the hardware and software required to operate the board.

The procedure to power up the board is given, and a description of the default board behavior is detailed.

---

### 2.1 Electrostatic warning

OLinuXino is shipped in a protective anti-static package. The board must not be exposed to high electrostatic potentials. A grounding strap or similar protective device should be worn when handling the board. Avoid touching the component pins or any other metallic element.

---

### 2.3 Requirements

In order to set up the OLinuXino optimally, the following items are required:

- 6V to 16V source of power with 1A maximum amperage.
- SWD interface programmer
- USB keyboard
- Monitor with composite interface or Personal Computer + USB-SERIAL-CABLE
- SD card with Linux image

Note that the board arrives without SD card or Linux image. You can purchase a card with Linux separately. It is recommended that the user has basic Linux experience.

Some of the suggested items can be purchased by Olimex, for instance:

**iMX233-OLinuXino-SD** - SD card with the Linux image

**USB-SERIAL-CABLE** - USB serial console cable

**SY0612E** - power supply adapter 12V/0.5A for iMX233-OLinuXino-Maxi

## 2.4 Powering the board

The board is powered either via the PWR jack or via a battery. It should be supplied from a 6V to 16V source with maximum current of 1A from the power jack.

If measuring the current consumption it should be around 0.06A before initializing all the peripherals. The consumption raises to 0.12A without LAN and USB hosts initialized and Linux running. The consumption goes up 0.15A with the Linux running when LAN and both USB hosts initialized.

If you have a standard USB flash drive attached to a USB host, Linux and LAN running the typical consumption is around 0.20A.

When powered by the typical 3.7V battery the LAN and USB-hosts are disabled. The consumption when Linux is running is around 0.75A.

**When you power the board by battery you have to press the PWR\_BUT to start the board.**

**If you start Linux and it is already running no matter which powering method you use (PWR\_JACK or BAT) pressing the PWR\_BUT will lead the Linux to power save mode.**

For the European customers we sell a power supply adapter 12V/0.5A - **SY0612E**.

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## 2.5 Prebuilt software

**Note that the boards arrive without Linux or SD card. The Linux image can be purchased separately on a SD card or you can built and write it yourself.**

When we program the boards we change the default position of the following HW\_OCOTP\_ROM0 fuses of the processor:

SD\_MBR\_BOOT(3) - Blown

SD\_POWER\_GATE\_GPIO(21:20) – 10-PWM3

For burning the fuse position we use the BitBurner software.

The Linux image is created and downloaded from <https://github.com/Freescale/fsl-community-bsp-platform>. There is explanation how to make the image from the latest sources on the github. Further

instructions on how the Linux image can be created will be added to this guide at a later time.

To ensure you have the latest Linux version supported with all the updates visit  
<https://github.com/OLIMEX/OLINUXINO> and <https://github.com/Freescale/fsl-community-bsp-platform>.

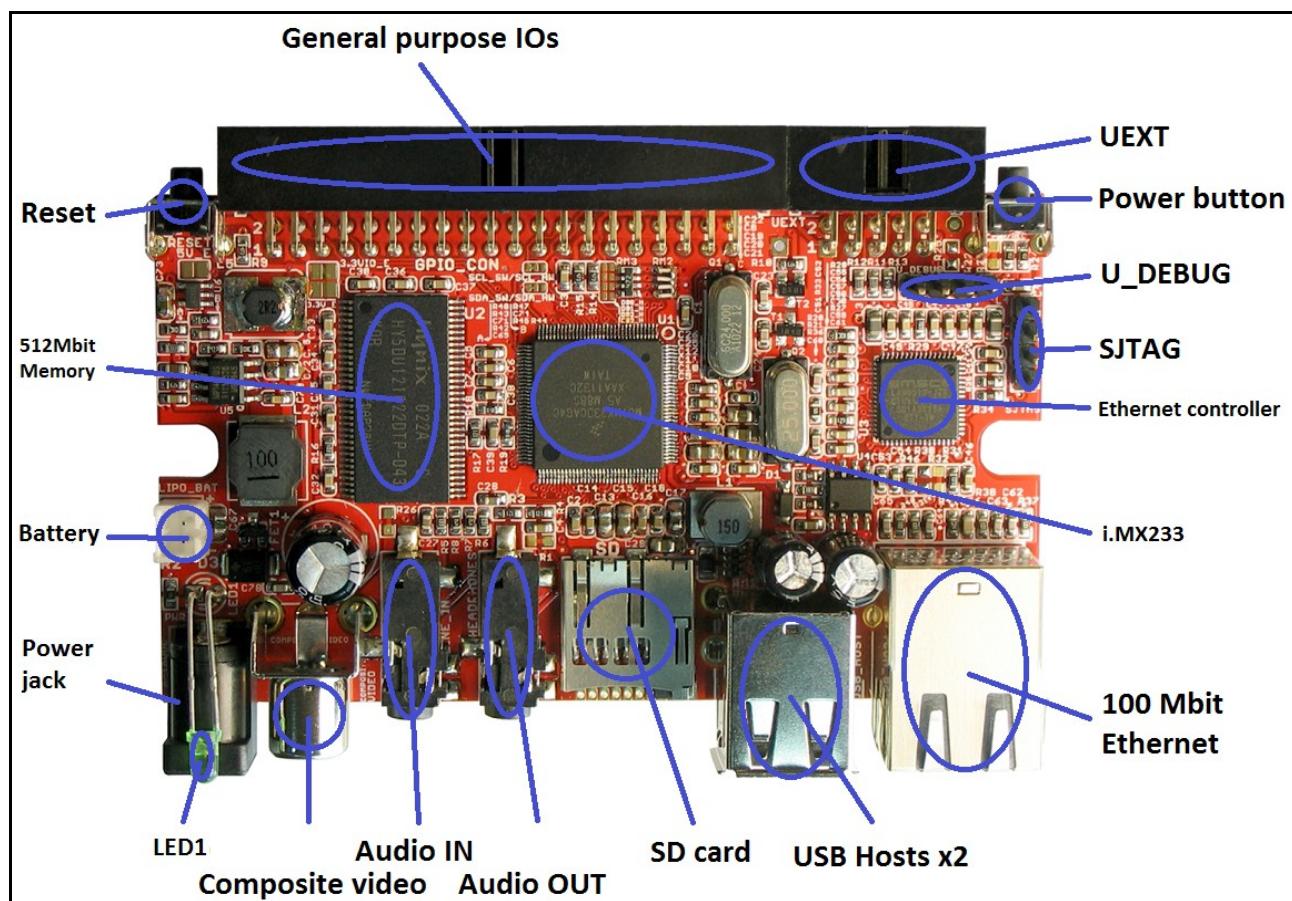
## CHAPTER 3

### OLINUXINO BOARD DESCRIPTION

#### 3. Introduction to the chapter

Here you get acquainted with the main parts of the board. Note the names used on the board differ from the names used to describe them. For the actual names check the OLinuXino board itself.

#### 3.1 Layout (top view)



## CHAPTER 4

# THE iMX233 MICROCONTROLLER

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### 4. Introduction to the chapter

In this chapter is located the information about the heart of OLinuXino – its microcontroller. The information is a modified version of the datasheet provided by its manufacturers.

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#### 4.1 The microcontroller

- ARM926 CPU Running at 454 MHz
- Integrated ARM926EJ-S CP
- 16-Kbyte data cache and 16-Kbyte instruction cache
  - One-wire JTAG interface
  - Resistor-less boot mode selection using integrated OTP values
- 32Kbytes of Integrated Low-Power On-Chip RAM
- 64 Kbytes of Integrated Mask-Programmable On-Chip ROM
- 1 Kbit of On-Chip One-Time-Programmable (OCOTP) ROM
- Universal Serial Bus (USB) High-Speed (Up to 480 Mb/s), Full-Speed (Up to 12 Mb/s)
  - Full-speed/high-speed USB device and host functions
  - Fully integrated full-speed/high-speed Physical Layer Protocol (PHY)
  - Mass storage host-capable (uncertified by USB-IF)
- Power Management Unit
  - Single inductor DC-DC switched converter with multi-channel output supporting Li-Ion batteries.
  - Features multi-channel outputs for VDDIO (3.3 V), VDDD (1.2 V), VDDA (1.8 V), VDDM (2.5V) and regulated 4.2V source.
  - Direct power from 5-V source (USB, wall power, or other source), with programmable current limits for load and battery charge circuits.
  - Silicon speed and temperature sensors enable adaptive power management over temperature and silicon process.
- Audio Codec
  - Stereo headphone DAC with 99 dB SNR
  - Stereo ADC with 85 dB SNR
  - Stereo headphone amplifier with short-circuit protection and direct drive to eliminate bulky capacitors

- Amplifiers are designed for click/pop free operation.
- Two stereo line inputs
- Microphone input
- SPDIF digital out
- 16-Channel Low-Resolution ADC
  - 6 independent channels and 10 dedicated channels
  - Resistive touchscreen controller
  - Temperature sensor controller
  - Absolute accuracy of 1.3%
  - Up to 0.5% with bandgap calibration
- Security Features
  - Read-only unique ID for digital rights management algorithms
  - Secure boot using 128-bit AES hardware decryption
  - SHA-1 hashing hardware
  - Customer-programmed (OTP) 128 bit AES key is never visible to software.
- External Memory Interface (EMI)
  - Provides memory-mapped (load/store) access to external memories
  - Supports the following types DRAM:
    - 1.8V Mobile DDR
    - Standard 2.5V DDR1
- Wide Assortment of External Media Interfaces
  - Up to four NAND flash memories with hardware management of device interleaving
  - High-speed MMC, secure digital (SD)
  - Hardware Reed-Solomon Error Correction Code (ECC) engine offers industry-leading protection and performance for NANDs.
  - Hardware BCH ECC engine allowing for up to 20-bit correction and programmable redundant area.
- Dual Peripheral Bus Bridges with 18 DMA Channels
  - Multiple peripheral clock domains save power while optimizing performance.
  - Direct Memory Access (DMA) with sophisticated linked DMA command architecture saves power and off-loads the CPU.
- Highly Flexible Display Controller
  - Up to 24-bit RGB (DOTCK) modes
  - Up to 24-bit system-mode including VSYNC and WSYNC modes.
  - Up to VGA (640x480) resolution at 60Hz LCD panel support
  - 8-bit data ITU-R BT.656 D1 digital video stream output mode (PAL/NTSC), with on-the-fly RGB to YCbCr color-space-conversion.
  - Flexible input formats

- Pixel Processing Pipeline (PXP)
  - Provides full path from color-space conversion, scaling, alpha-blending to rotation without intermediate memory access
  - Bi-linear scaling algorithm with cropping and letterboxing
  - Alpha-blend, BITBLT, color-keying
  - Memory efficient block-based rotation engine
  - Supports up to eight overlays
- Integrated TV-Out Support
  - Integrated PAL/NTSC TV-encoder fully pipelined to display controller's D1 resolution output stream
  - Integrated low-power 10-bit Video DAC (VDAC) for composite analog video output.
- Data Co-Processor (DCP)
  - AES 128-bit encryption/decryption
  - SHA-1 hashing
  - High-speed memory copy
- Three Universal Asynchronous Receiver-Transmitters (UARTs)
  - Two high-speed application UARTs operating up to 3.25 Mb/s with hardware flow control and dual DMA.
  - Debug UART operates at up to 115Kb/s using programmed I/O.
- I2C Master/Slave
  - DMA control of an entire EEPROM or other device read/write transaction without CPU intervention
- Dual Synchronous Serial Ports (for SPI, MMC, SDIO, Triflash)
  - Up to 52MHz external SSP clock for all modes, including SPI
  - 1-bit, 4-bit and 8-bit MMC/SD/SDIO modes
  - Compliant with SDIO Rev. 2.0
  - SPI with single, dual and quad modes.
- Four-Channel 16-Bit Timer with Rotary Decoder
- Five-Channel Pulse Width Modulator (PWM)
- Real-Time Clock
  - Alarm clock can turn the system on.
  - Uses the existing 24-MHz XTAL for low cost or optional low power crystal (32.768 kHz or 32.0 kHz), customer-selectable via OTP.
- SPDIF Transmitter
- Dual Serial Audio Interface (SAIF), Three Stereo Pairs
  - Full-duplex stereo transmit and stereo receive operations
  - Cell phone baseband processor connection and external ADCs and DACs
  - Bluetooth hands-free connection

- Analog I/O for peripheral bus breakouts
- I<sub>2</sub>S, left-justified, right-justified, and non-standard formats
- Customer-Programmable One-Time-Programmable (OTP) ROM via Integrated eFuse Block
  - Resistor-less boot mode selection
  - 128-bit boot mode crypto key
  - Boot mode specification of NAND characteristics for device that the customer is soldering to the board. This means no more costly delays waiting for new device support in the boot ROM.
  - Fully software-programmable and accessible
- Flexible I/O Pins
  - All digital pins have drive-strength controls
  - Most non-EMI digital pins have general-purpose input/output (GPIO) mode.

For comprehensive information on the microcontroller visit the Freescale's web page for a datasheet.

At the moment of writing the microcontroller datasheet can be found at the following link:  
[http://www.freescale.com/files/dsp/doc/ref\\_manual/IMX23RM.pdf](http://www.freescale.com/files/dsp/doc/ref_manual/IMX23RM.pdf)

# CHAPTER 5

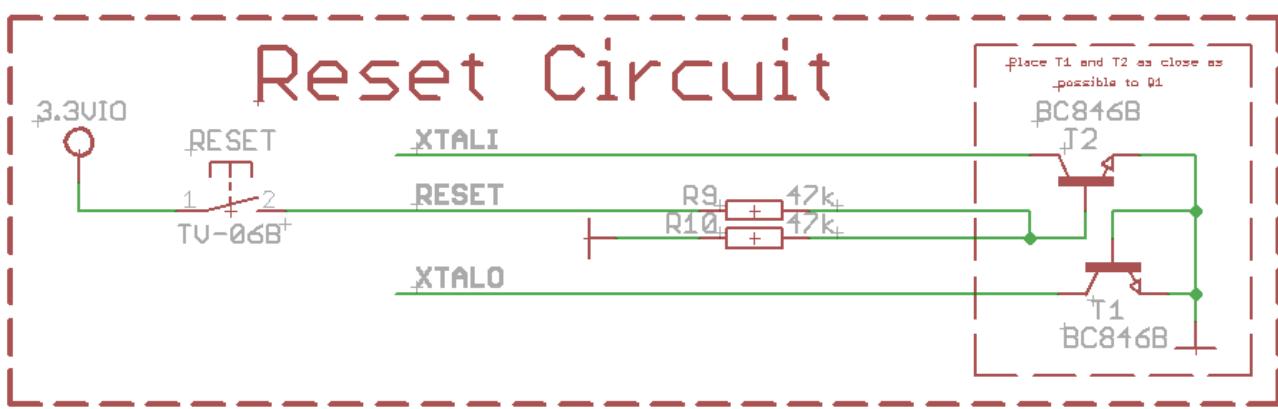
## CONTROL CIRCUITY AND HARDWARE MODULES

### 5. Introduction to the chapter

Here you can find information about reset circuit and quartz crystals locations, the power supply circuit is discussed.

#### 5.1 Reset

OLinuXino's reset circuit includes R9 (47KΩ), R10 (47 Ω), T1, T2, Q1 and a RESET button. The RESET is specific for the fact that it is accomplished when the quartz is disconnected using 3.3V and the transistors T1 and T2.



#### 5.2 Clocks

24 MHz quartz crystal Q1 is connected to pins 121 and 122 of the iMX233 processor.

25 MHz quartz crystal Q2 is found at pins 60 and 61 of the Ethernet controller – LAN9512-JZX.

## 5.3 Power supply circuit

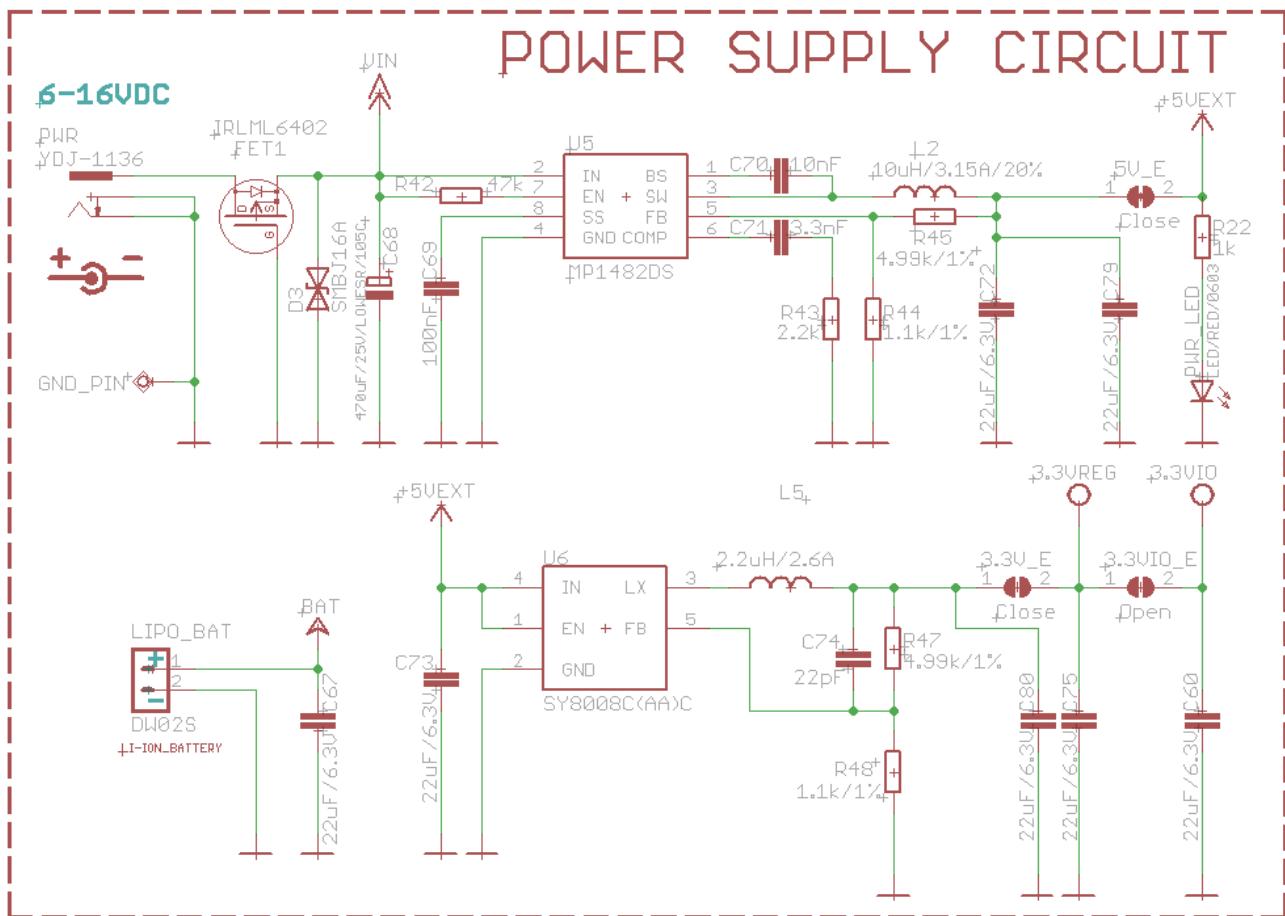
The power supply circuit of OLinuXino-MAXI allows flexible input supply from 6V to 16V direct current. This means a wide range of power supplies, adapters, converters are applicable. The maximum amperage recommended is 1A by default (0.250mA if 3.3VIO\_E is closed – read below). If measuring the current consumption it should be around 0.06A before initializing all the peripherals. The consumption raises to 0.12A without LAN and USB hosts initialized and Linux running. The consumption goes up 0.15A with the Linux running when LAN and both USB hosts initialized.

If you have a standard USB flash drive attached to a USB host, Linux and LAN running the typical consumption is around 0.20A.

When powered by the typical 3.7V battery the LAN and USB-hosts are disabled. The consumption when Linux is running is around 0.75A.

The board can be powered either from the power jack or from the LIPO\_BAT connector. Note that since standard batteries can't provide the voltage needed for the board it is advisable to use the power from the power jack. When you use the LIPO\_BAT connector and a battery the chip handling the Ethernet and the USB hosts is disabled. Also the power button has alternative function when the board is powered by a battery – check 6.13.

If you have successfully powered the board the RED PWR LED will turn on. Note that it is possible to have the PWR LED on even if there isn't enough power for the board altogether with all the peripherals currently connected.



The jumper 5V\_E (5V Enable) which is closed by default enables powering the board via the power supply circuit. The 3.3V\_E (3.3V Enable) jumper when closed enables the 3.3V power line.

Note the 3.3VIO\_E jumper which by default is closed – it disables the U6 DC-DC converter and enables a built-in the iMX233 DC-DC. The problem is that the built-in DC-DC has a limit of 250mA of amperage the chip heats a bit so we decided to put external DC-DC for better stability. When working with 3.3VIO\_E closed pay attention to the amperage used.

## CHAPTER 6

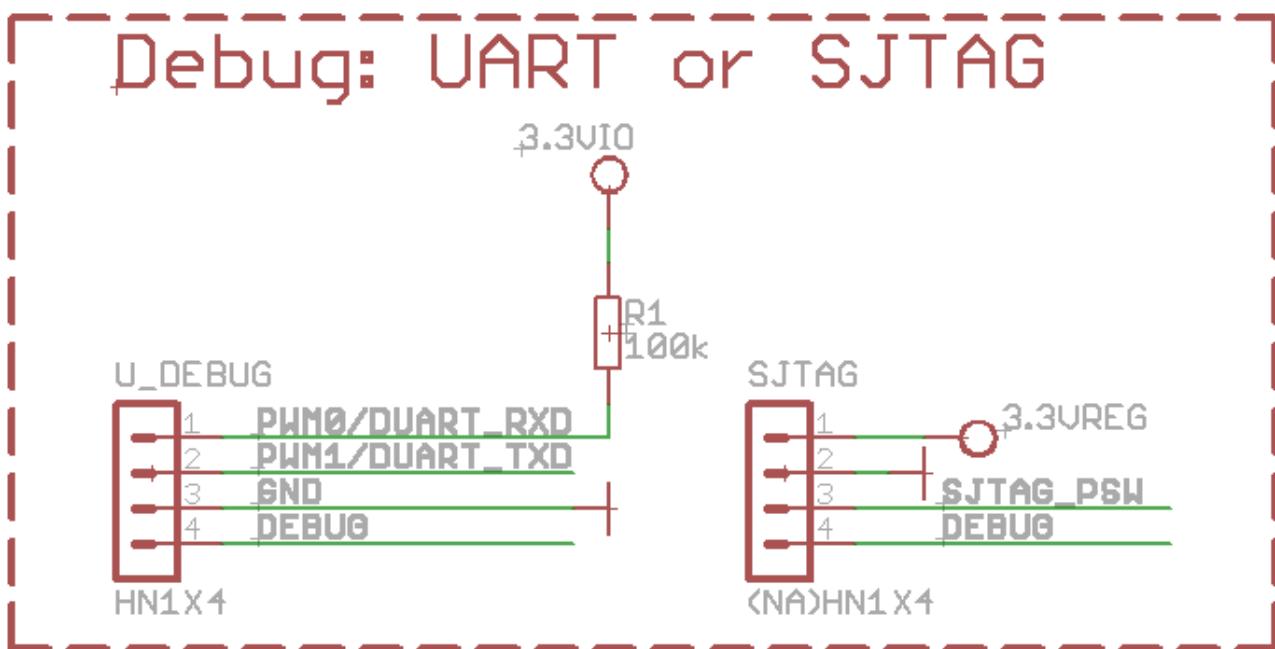
### CONNECTORS AND PINOUT

#### 6. Introduction to the chapter

In this chapter are presented the connectors that can be found on the board all together with their pinout and notes about them. Jumpers functions are described. Notes and info on specific peripherals are presented. Notes regarding the interfaces are given.

#### 6.1 Debugging interfaces

If you don't have a separate monitor or display around, and you don't wish to swap cables constantly with your personal computer using the debug interfaces provide better option for you OLinuXino experience.



There are three debugging options available on the OLinuXino. It is preferable to use one of the first two - UART or SJTAG but in case you want to use the classic 6-wire parallel JTAG there is an option explained below.

### 6.1.1 UART debug

The first one is a debug UART interface – U\_DEBUG. You will need a cable adapter and a level shifter to be able to debug via USB (creating virtual COM port) on your personal computer. For instance, you can use our product MOD-USB-RS232 as a level shifter and a simple wire connection between the OLinuXino and MOD-USB-RS232's UEXT connector for a setup allowing you to communicate with the device via a terminal program. Alternatively you can use serial to USB cable for instance our product: USB-SERIAL-CABLE for debugging via the UART.

U_DEBUG		
Pin #	Signal Name	Processor Pin #
1	PWM0/DUART_RXD	125
2	PWM1/DUART_TXD	126
3	GND	30, 35, 98, 105, 112, 118
4	DEBUG	84

You can also check the pin names at the bottom of the board under the U\_DEBUG header.

### 6.1.2 SJTAG debug

The second interface is the Serial JTAG (SJTAG) one-wire interface. It works with various external JTAG debugger dongles through a Freescale-defined FPGA/CPLD. SJTAG supports the Green Hills Slingshot and ETM probe debugger dongles, as well as those made by ARM, Abatron, and Lauterbach.

Note that the SJTAG interface comes without plastic header mounted.

The HW\_DIGCTL\_CTRL\_USE\_SERIAL\_JTAG bit in the digital control block selects whether the one-wire serial JTAG interface or the alternative six-wire parallel JTAG interface is used. There are other options in the digital control block which might interest you and our advice is to check the iMX233's datasheet released by Freescale.

S J T A G		
Pin #	Signal Name	Processor Pin #
1	3.3VREG	-
2	GND	30, 35, 98, 105, 112, 118
3	S J T A G _ P S W	119
4	DEBUG	84

The pin names are also written at the bottom of the board for your convenience.

---

### 6.1.3 Classic JTAG debug

The third option is to use the classic 6-pin parallel JTAG (not including GND and VCC). There are pads left for this option at the bottom of the board under the SD card holder. They are named individually and framed near a “JTAG” name.

The important thing is that these pins are multiplexed with the SD card signals. In order to use the 6-pin JTAG you will have to stop using the SD card. Note also that the classic JTAG interface comes without plastic header mounted so in order to use it you will need to use wires for connection.

Consider the the software settings required to switch from SJTAG to 6-pin JTAG and vice versa referring to the iMX233 manual. For instance:

The HW\_DIGCTL\_CTRL\_USE\_SERIAL\_JTAG bit in the digital control block selects whether the serial JTAG interface or the alternative six-wire parallel JTAG interface is used.

HW\_DIGCTL\_CTRL\_USE\_SERIAL\_JTAG - 0x0 - Selects whether the one-wire serial JTAG interface or the alternative six-wire parallel JTAG interface is used. 0 = Parallel six-wire JTAG is enabled and is mapped to a collection of module pins that must be enabled by programming their MUXSEL bits in the pin control block. 1 = Serial JTAG is enabled and uses the dedicated DEBUG pin. The ROM bootcode writes this field prior to enabling JTAG, selecting which type of JTAG pin signaling to use. OLD\_JTAG = 0x0 Use six-wire parallel JTAG mode. SERIAL\_JTAG = 0x1 Use one-wire serial JTAG mode.

It is good idea to check the datasheet of the iMX233 processor for all the options in the digital

control block. The processor's datasheet should be always the first piece of paper you consult when dealing with electronics.

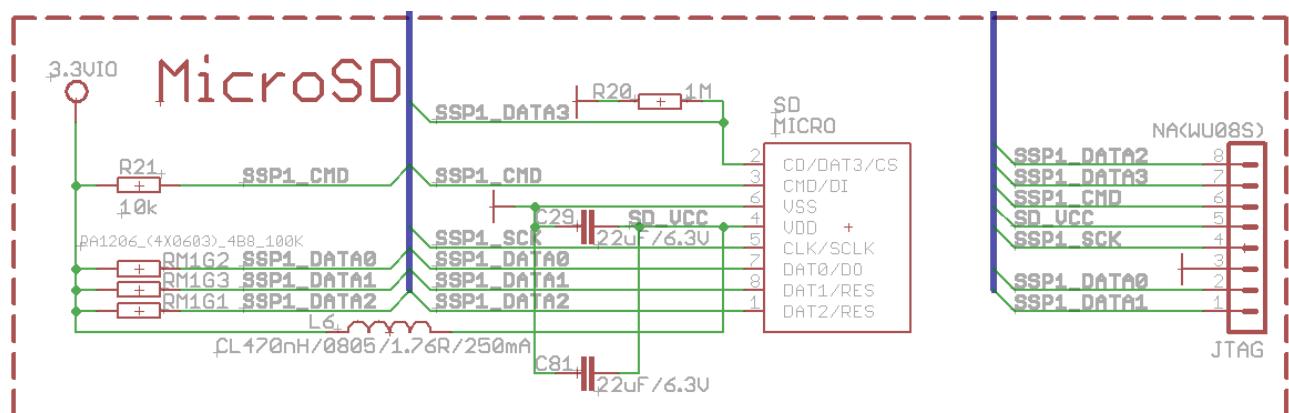
Classic JTAG (multiplexed with SD card)		
Pin #	Signal Name	Processor Pin #
1	SSP1_DATA1	85
2	SSP1_DATA0	84
3	GND	30, 35, 98, 105, 112, 118
4	SSP1_SCK	90
5	SD_VCC	-
6	SSP1_CMD	83
7	SSP1_DATA3	87
8	SSP1_DATA2	86

Notice that the pad numeration is written at the bottom of OLinuXino-MAXI under the microSD card connector. Please check the manual part for microSD card for a schematic of the pins.

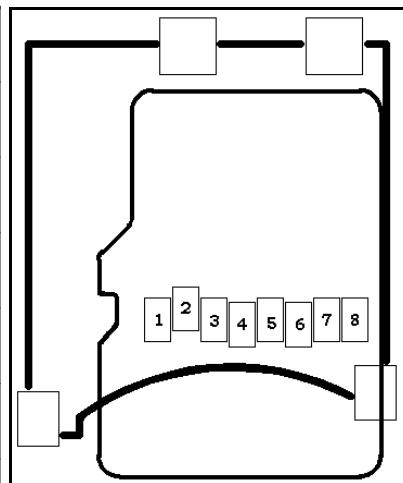
## 6.2 SD/MMC slot

The microSD card slot is a standard 8pin connector.

We have tested a number of microSD cards on the OLInuXino boards and all of them worked fine regardless manufacturer or capacity. However, keep in mind that some of the lower quality microSD cards might draw too much current from the slot which might cause power-state problems. If you suspect the microSD card is causing problems please try using another one of better quality for better results.



microSD card connector		
Pin #	Signal Name	Processor Pin #
1	SSP1_DATA2	86
2	SSP1_DATA3	87
3	SSP1_CMD	83
4	SD_VCC	-
5	SSP1_SCK	90
6	GND	30, 35, 98, 105, 112, 118
7	SSP1_DATA0	84
8	SSP1_DATA1	85



Notice that the pad numeration is written at the bottom of OLinuXino-MAXI under the microSD card connector.

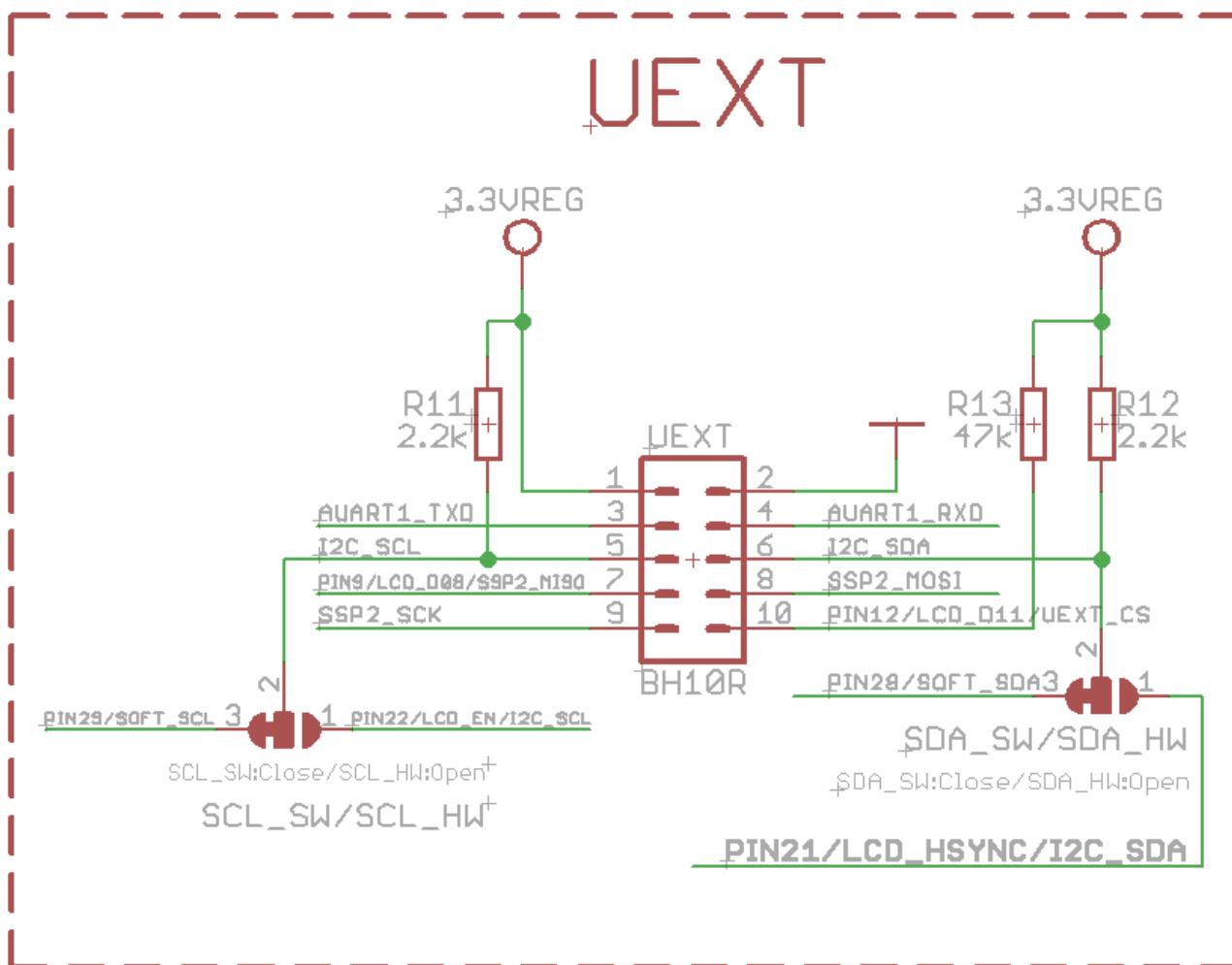
When removing the card, please make sure that you release it from the connector by pushing and NOT by pulling the card directly (this can damage both the connector and the microSD card).

### 6.3 UEXT module

OLinuXino board has UEXT connector and can interface Olimex's UEXT modules.

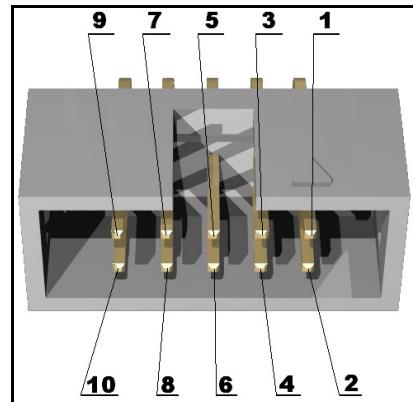
For more information on UEXT please visit:

<http://www.olimex.com/dev/OTHER/UEXT.pdf>



\*Note the two jumpers PIN29/SOFT\_SCL – PIN22/LCD\_EN/I2C\_SCL, and PIN28/SOFT\_SDA3 – PIN21/LCD\_HSYNC/I2C\_SDA which by default are set to a software SPI. They can be used to set the whole UEXT to a hardware SPI.

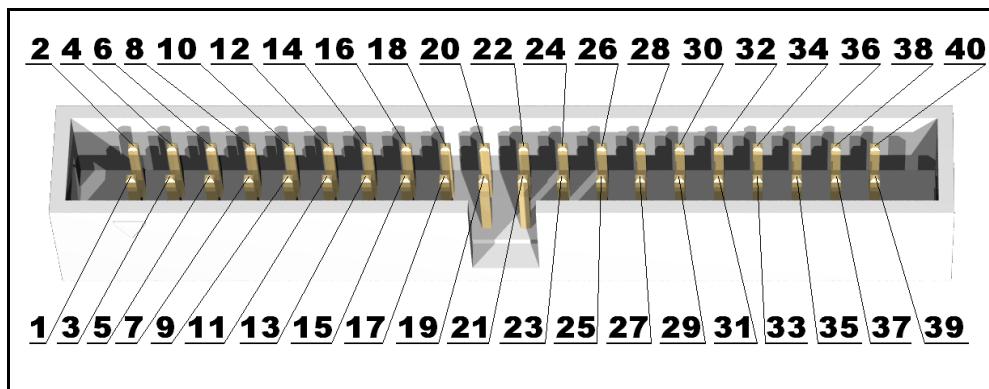
UEXT connector		
Pin #	Signal Name	Processor Pin #
1	+3.3VREG	-
2	GND	30, 35, 98, 105, 112, 118
3	AUART1_TXD	127
4	AUART1_RXD	128
5	I2C_SCL	34(default) OR 11*
6	I2C_SDA	31(default) OR 15*
7	PIN9/LCD_D08/SSP2_MISO	22
8	SSP2_MOSI	21
9	SSP2_SCK	33
10	PIN12/LCD_D11/UEXT_CS	25



The UEXT pinout is also printed at the bottom of the board under the connector.

## 6.4 GPIO (General Purpose Input/Output) 40pin connector

The GPIO pins are led out on a separate 40pin connector. They allow the user to attach additional hardware, check readings or perform hardware debug. The “GPIO Pin#” column shows connector number and does NOT represent the naming on the bottom of the board.



GPIO connector hardware					
GPIO Pin#	Signal Name	Processor pin#	GPIO Pin#	Signal Name	Processor pin#
1	BAT	103	21	P8/LCD_D07	9
2	GND	30, 35, 98, 105, 112, 118	22	P27/PWM2	91
3	P17/LCD_D16	19	23	P7/LCD_D06	8
4	P18/LCD_D17/LAN_RES	20	24	P28/SOFT_SDA	31
5	P16/LCD_D15	28	25	P6/LCD_D05	7
6	P19/LCD_DOTCLK	17	26	P29/SOFT_SCL	34
7	P15/LCD_D14	29	27	P5/LCD_D04	6
8	P20/LCD_VSYNC	16	28	P30	81
9	P14/LCD_D13	26	29	P4/LCD_D03	5
10	P21/LCD_HSYNC/I2C_SDA	15	30	P31	82
GPIO Pin#	Name	Processor pin#	GPIO Pin#	Name	Processor pin#
11	P13/LCD_D12	27	31	P3/LCD_D02	4
12	P22/LCD_EN/I2C_SCL	11	32	P32/LRADC1	107
13	P12/LCD_D11/UEXT_CS	25	33	P2/LCD_D01	3
14	P23/LCD_DISP	12	34	P33/LRADC0	108
15	P11/LCD_D10	24	35	P1/LCD_D00	2
16	P24/LCD_WR	13	36	P34/MIC	116
17	P10/LCD_D09	23	37	+5VUEXT	102
18	P25/LCD_RS	14	38	3.3VREG	-
19	P9/LCD_D08/SSP2_MISO	22	39	VIN	-
20	P26/LCD_CS	10	40	GND	30, 35, 98, 105, 112, 118

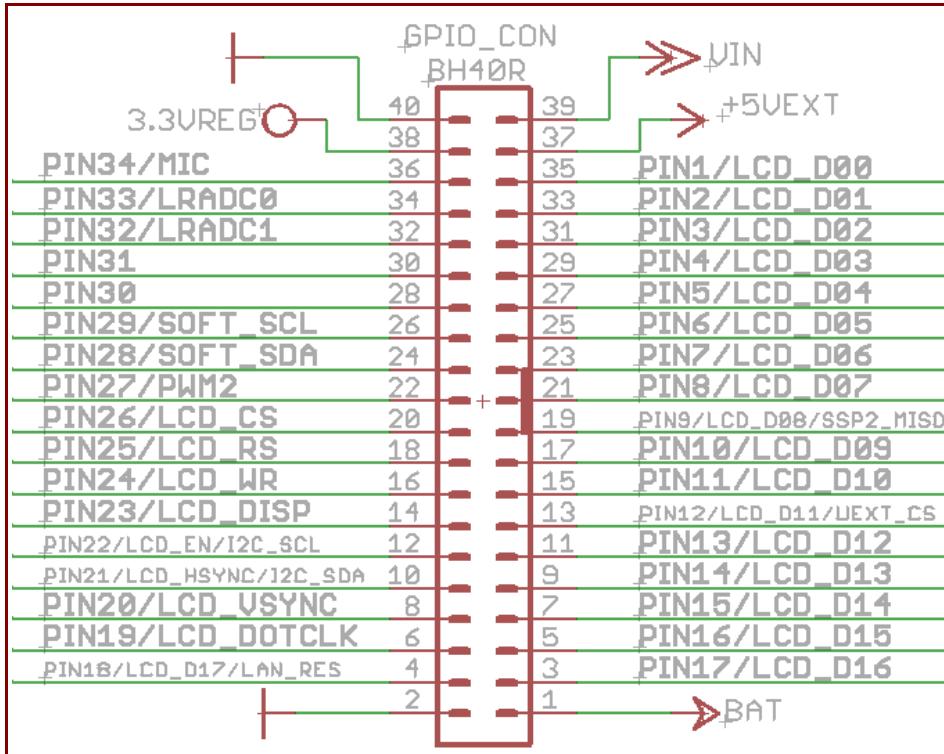
The hardware is associated differently in the Linux following the GPIO naming conventions suggested in the iMX233 datasheet. You can check the connection between Linux naming of the pin, Olimex naming of the pin and the consecutive connector pin number in the table below. The ones filled with “Not implemented” doesn't have Linux support by the time of writing and will be

updated overtime. "Linux GPIO" is the one you should use in Linux (the one in the datasheet); "OLinuXino GPIO Connector name" is the pin as written on the bottom of the board. "OLinuXino GPIO Connector #" is the consecutive number of pins with BAT being Pin#1 and GND#40.

Note that "OLinuXino GPIO Connector Name" is the name written on the bottom of the board (unders the connector) with white ink.

Linux GPIO/ iMX23 3 GPIO	OLinuXino GPIO Connector Name	OLinuXino GPIO Connector #	Linux GPIO/ iMX23 3 GPIO	OLinuXino GPIO Connector Name	OLinuXino GPIO Connector #
0	P9	19	32 to 39	Not implemented	Not implemented
1	P10	17	51	P25	18
2	P11	15	52	P24	16
3	P12	13	53	P26	20
4	P13	11	55	P22	12
5	P14	9	56	P21	10
6	P15	7	64	Not implemented	Not implemented
7	P16	5	65	Not implemented	Not implemented
16	P17	3	91	P30	28
17	P18	4	92	P31	30
19	Not implemented	Not implemented			
20	P8	9			
23	P29	26			
24	Not implemented	Not implemented			
25	P28	24			
30	Not implemented	Not implemented			
31	Not implemented	Not implemented			

Below you can find the GPIO\_CON as seen in the schematic:



When looking at the bottom of OLinuXino-MAXI near the GPIO connector there is also an additional GND pad named GND\_PIN which is a fast way to have access to a ground signal.

## 6.5 USB HOSTS

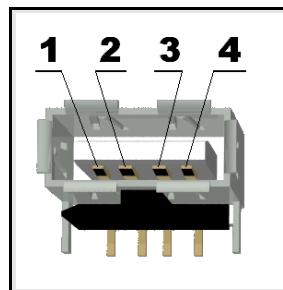
The USB hosts and the Ethernet are controller by a single chip (LAN9512) which handles both functionalities.

The LAN9512 contains a Hi-Speed USB 2.0 hub with two fully-integrated downstream USB 2.0 PHYs, an integrated upstream USB 2.0 PHY, a 10/100 Ethernet MAC/PHY controller, and an EEPROM controller. It offers SMSC's highest level of USB 2.0 and 10/100 Ethernet compliance and interoperability. Additionally, the LAN9512 devices simplify system design by leveraging the existing USB stack and reducing the PCB footprint by up to 65% compared to discrete competitive solutions. USB-based networking technology offers a cost-effective and smart design alternative to traditional PCI/PCI-Express networking solutions due to the flexibility of routing and placement of Ethernet and USB connectivity ports.

The big advantage of having USB hosts available over USB devices is that you can use them to power devices.

The signals follow the familiar and standard USB host pattern:

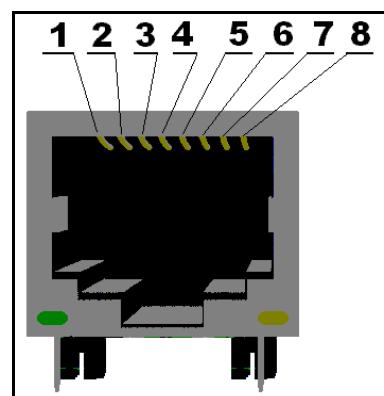
USB 2-level host	
PIN#	SIGNAL NAME
1	USB_PWR_A
2	USB_HOST_D-
3	USB_HOST_D+
4	GND



## 6.6 LAN connector

The Ethernet connectivity is handled by the LAN9512 controller (which also incorporates a USB module in it). The signals found on the Ethernet connector are listed in the table below:

LAN connector	
PIN#	SIGNAL NAME
1	TX+
2	TX-
3	VDD
4	NOT CONNECTED
5	NOT CONNECTED
6	VDD
7	RX+
8	RX-



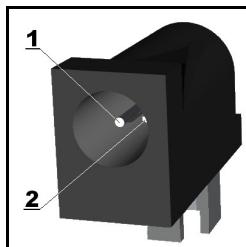
The two leds on the front side of the LAN connector show the state of the Ethernet. The meaning behind the different states can be found in the table below:

LED	Color	Usage
Right	Green	Link status
Left	Yellow	Activity status

## 6.7 PWR Jack

The power jack used is the typical 2.5mm one used by Olimex in most of our products. You should provide between 6 and 16 volts @ 1A to the board.

Pin #	Signal Name
1	Power Input
2	GND



More info about the power supply can be found in chapter 5 of this manual

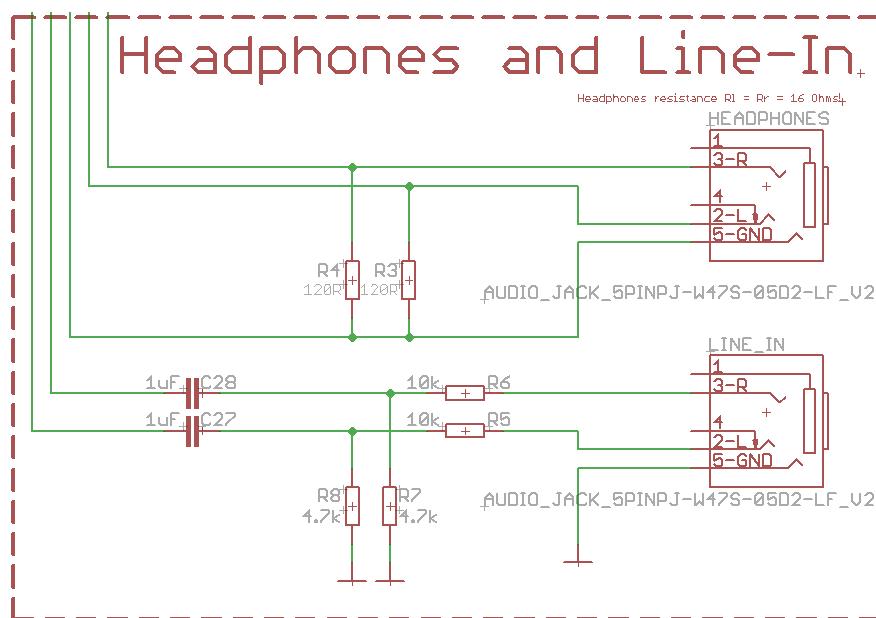
## 6.8 Headphones and line-in connector

Standard audio jack and phone jack are mounted for the audio interfacing.

Headphones/Audio out connector		
Pin#	SIGNAL NAME	Processor Pin#
2	L channel	113
3	R channel	109
5	GND	GND pins

The headphones resistance is 16 Ohms!

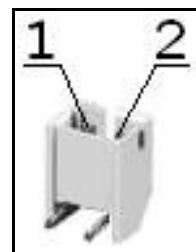
Line in/Audio in connector		
Pin#	SIGNAL NAME	Processor Pin#
2	L channel	115
3	R channel	114
5	GND	GND pins



## 6.9 Battery connector

When using the battery connector keep in mind that it is an energy solution that wouldn't be able to power the board and all the peripherals. The voltage of a 3.7V LIPO battery would be enough to power the processor and the memory but won't be enough to power the LAN and the USB hosts.

Pin #	Signal Name
1	VBAT
2	GND



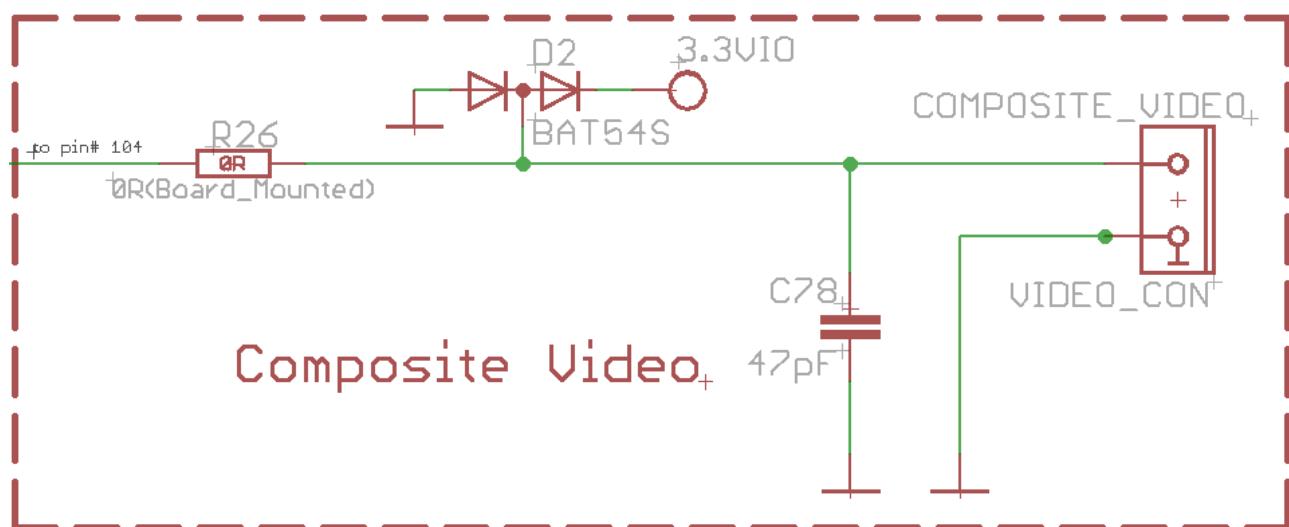
The pins are also written on the top of the board in the base of the connector.

## 6.10 Composite video connector

The composite video is the connector you should use if you wish OLinuXino-MAXI video output on a monitor.

The whole signal is controlled by pin #104 from the i.MX233 processor.

The + signal is lead to the middle of the connector. The outside part is the GND.



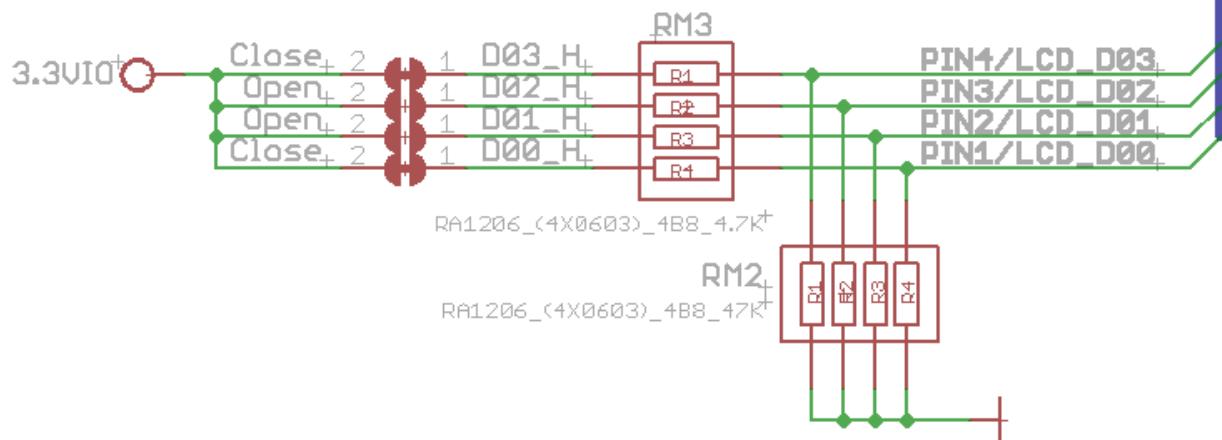
## 6.11 Boot mode positions

The iMX233 can boot the operating system from different locations. The default location for the Linux files we used is the microSD card. There are 4(four) jumpers responsible for the boot location: D03, D02, D01 and D00. They are located on the top of the board between the processor and 40pin GPIO connector. Note that the jumpers are SMD type and opening a jumper would require cutting, closing a jumper would require soldering. To be able to do the quoted operations you will need basic engineering skills and experience. You can check below the table or the schematic for the correct positions. Value of "1" means the jumper is closed.

BOOT MODE	d03	d02	d01	d00
USB	0	0	0	0
3.3V I2C Master	0	0	0	1

<b>33.3V SPI Flash 1 Master</b>	0	0	1	0
<b>3.3V SPI Flash 2 Master</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>3.3V NAND</b>	0	1	0	0
<b>Start up waits for JTAG debugger connection</b>	0	1	1	0
<b>3.3V SD/MMC 1 (Default !!!)</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>3.3V SD/MMC 2</b>	1	0	1	0

## BOOT MODE SELECT



BOOT MODE SELECT:	LCD DATA			
BOOT MODE	D03	D02	D01	D00
<b>USB</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>3.3V I2C Master</b>	0	0	0	1
<b>3.3V SPI Flash 1 Master</b>	0	0	1	0
<b>3.3V SPI Flash 2 Master</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>3.3V NAND</b>	0	1	0	0
<b>Startup waits for JTAG debugger connection</b>	0	1	1	0
<b>3.3V SD/MMC 1 (Default !!!)</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>3.3V SD/MMC 2</b>	1	0	1	0

---

## 6.12 Jumper description

Please note that all the jumpers on the board are SMD type. If you feel insecure of your soldering/cutting technique it is better not to try to adjust the jumpers.

---

### 6.12.1 SCL\_SW/SCL\_HW and SDA\_SW/SDA\_HW

Those two jumpers must be moved together – there are two available options – configuring software I2C interface (SCL\_SW, SDA\_SW) or hardware I2C interface (SCL\_HW, SDA\_HW positions).

The default position is SCL\_SW/SDA\_SW

---

### 6.12.2 5V\_E

The 5V\_E jumper allows control over the powering line. If you want to disable the 5V powering line open 5V\_E jumper.

The default position is closed.

---

### 6.12.3 3.3V\_E and 3.3VIO\_E jumpers

**Important these jumpers must be moved together! Closing both of 3.3V\_E and 3.3VIO\_E at the same time will damage the processor. One of them has to be open(unsoldered)**

The 3.3V\_E jumper allows control over the powering of LAN and USB-HOSTs. When open disables LAN and USB-HOSTs.

The default position is closed.

The 3.3VIO\_E jumper disables our 3.3V voltage regulator and enables the one built-in the chip. It is not recommended to use 3.3 VIO\_E since the built-in voltage regulator has maximum amperage of only 250mA.

The default position is open.

---

---

### 6.12.4 Boot mode selecting jumpers

The boot mode is discussed in chapter 6.11 of this manual.

---

## 6.13 Additional hardware components

The components below are mounted on OLinuXino but are not discussed above. They are listed here for completeness:

**Reset button** - used to reset the board

**Power button** – when Linux is running pressing PWR\_BUT will put the board in low power mode; when powered by battery PWR\_BUT is used to initially power up the board – and pressing the board again after it is powered will put it low power mode

**Recovery pads (REC)** - these can be used for attaching a recovery button; when powered by battery the recovery battery is used to bring the processor to normal power mode – you can short-circuit the pads for this feature without having to mount a button

**512 (32M x 16) MBit DDR SDRAM** - the exact memory used in the first revisions of the board is Xilinx HY5DU121622D

**LED1 + Power LED**

## CHAPTER 7

### BLOCK DIAGRAM AND MEMORY

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#### 7. Introduction to the chapter

On the next page you can find a memory map for this family of processors. It is strongly recommended to refer to the original datasheet released by Freescale for one of higher quality.

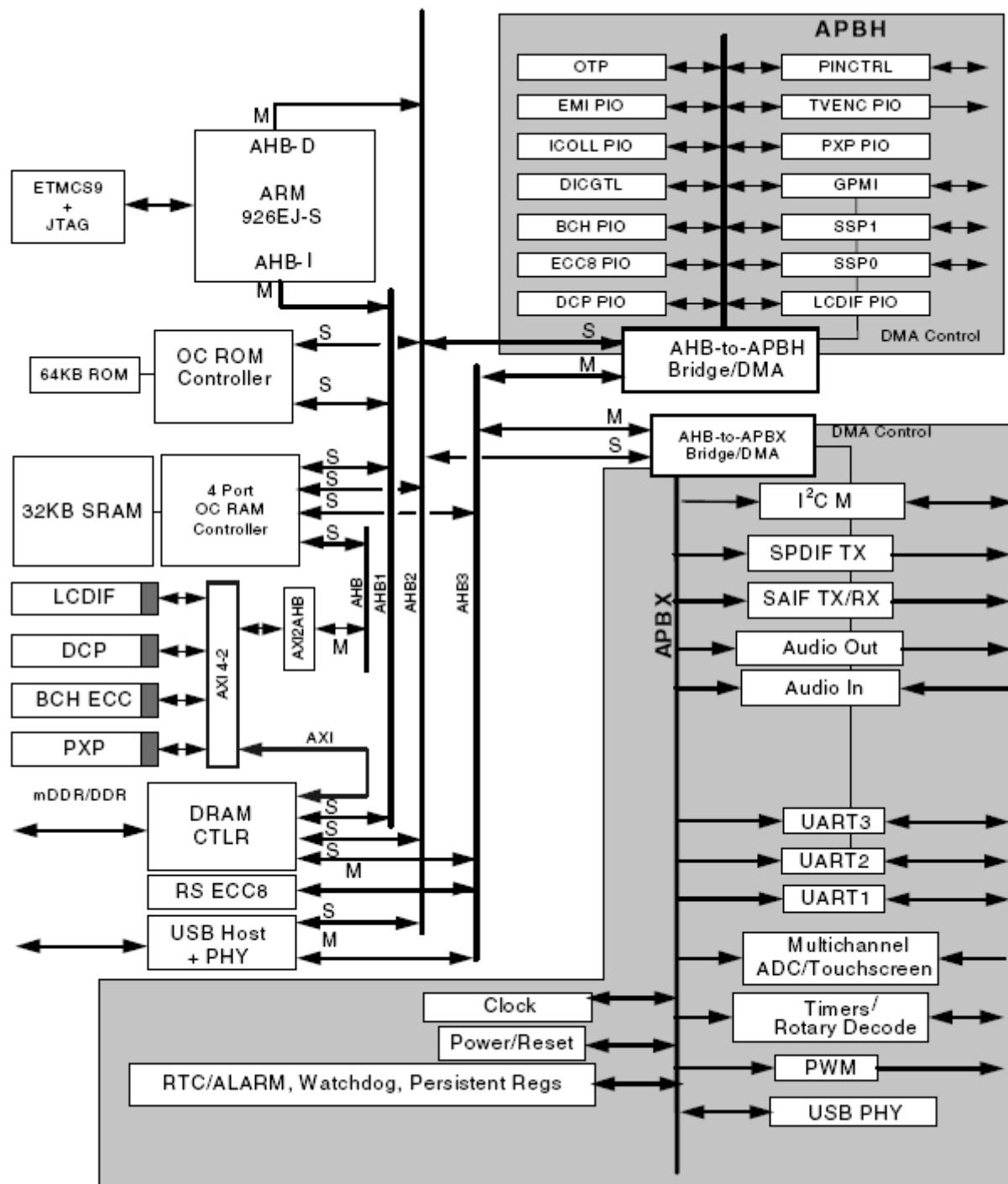
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#### 7.1 Memory addresses

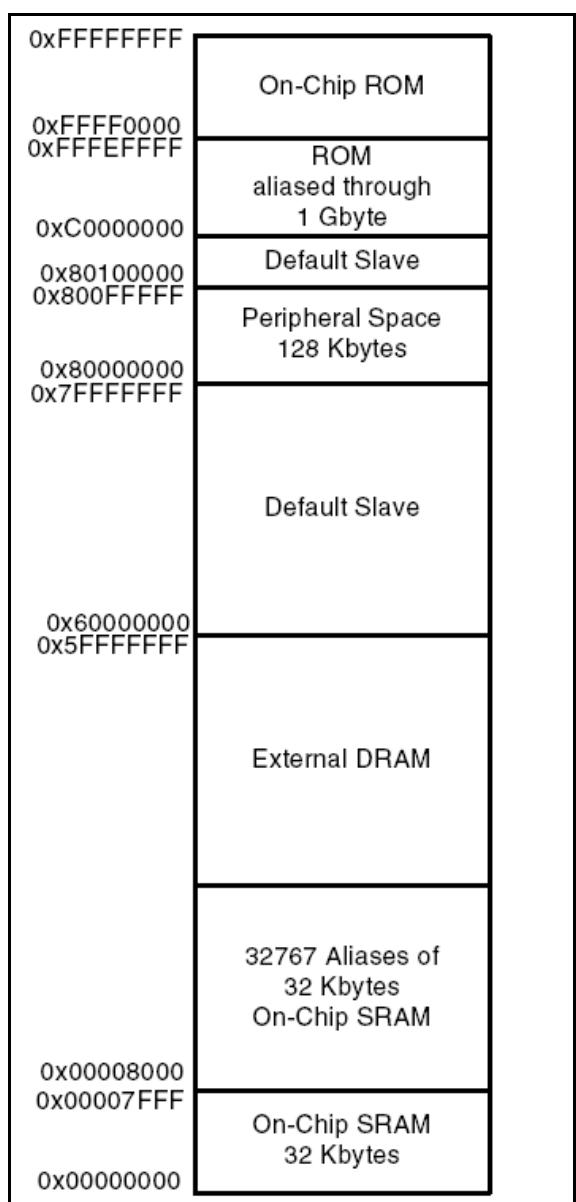
Below is the table with some of the most frequently used addresses. For full list of addresses check the manual released by Freescale (Chapter Memory Map).

Decode block	Device	Mnemonic	Start address	End address	Size
AHB	On-chip RAM	OCRAM	0x00000000	0x00007FFF	32KB
	On-chip RAM alias	OCRAM	0x00008000	0x3FFFFFFF	
	External memory		0x40000000	0x5FFFFFFF	512MB
	Default Slave		0x60000000	0x7FFFFFFF	512M

## 7.2 Processor block diagram



## 7.3 Physical memory map



## CHAPTER 8

## SCHEMATICS

---

### 8. Introduction to the chapter

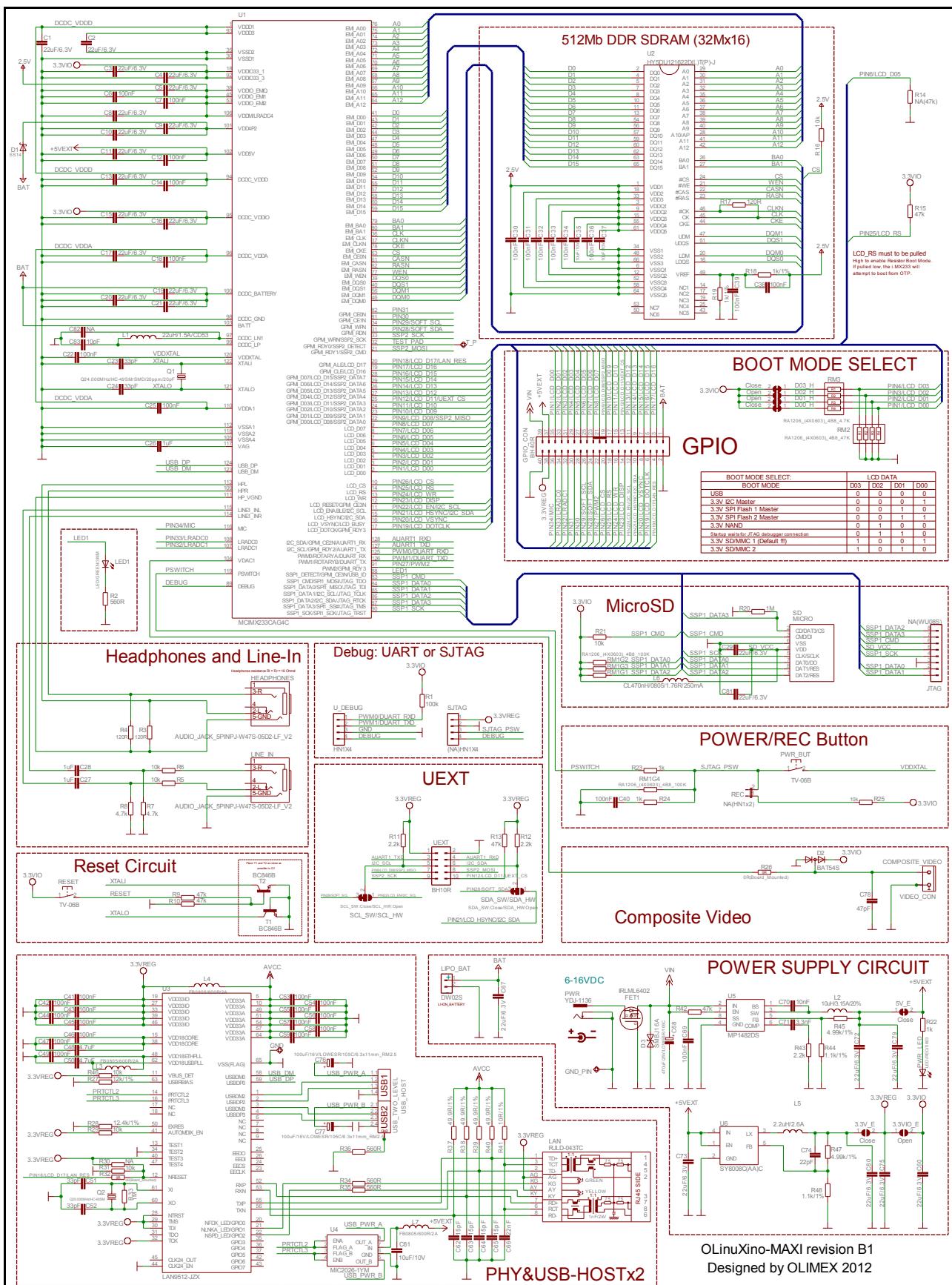
In this chapter are located the schematics describing logically and physically OLinuXino.

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#### 8.1 Eagle schematic

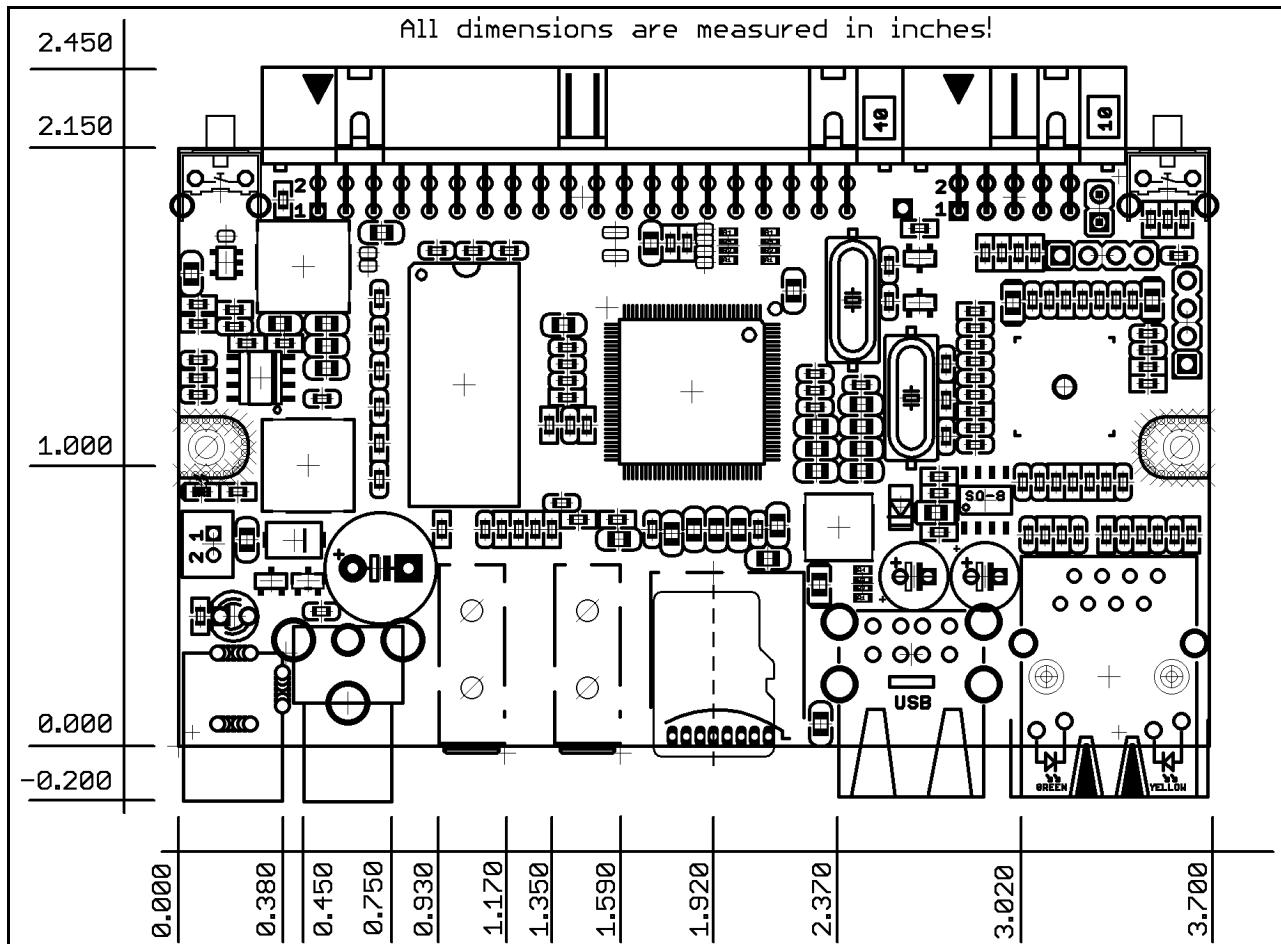
OLinuXino schematic is visible for reference here. You can also find them on the web page for OLinuXino at our site: <http://www.olimex.com/dev/imx233-OLinuXino-maxi.html>. They are located in HARDWARE section.

The EAGLE schematic is situated on the next page for quicker reference.



## 8.2 Physical dimensions

Note that all dimensions are in inches.



The three highest elements on the board in order from the tallest to the shortest are: inductor L2; USB host connector; Ethernet/LAN connector.

## CHAPTER 9

## REVISION HISTORY AND SUPPORT

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### 9. Introduction to the chapter

In this chapter you will find the current and the previous version of the document you are reading. Also the web-page for your device is listed. Be sure to check it after a purchase for the latest available updates and examples.

---

#### 9.1 Document revision

Revision	Changes	Modified Pages
A	Initial Creation	All

## 9.2 Useful web links and purchase codes

The web page you can visit for more info on your device is <http://www.olimex.com/dev/imx233-olinuxino-maxi.html>.

You can get the latest updates on the software at: <https://github.com/OLIMEX/OLINUXINO>.

The OLinuXino Linux images sources: <https://github.com/Freescale/fsl-community-bsp-platform>.

### ORDER CODES:

**iMX233-OLinuXino-MAXI** – the best version of OLinuXino featuring Ethernet controller

**iMX233-OLinuXino-MINI** – the mini version of the single-board computer

**iMX233-OLinuXino-MICRO** – tiny in size tiny in price and perfect for breadbording

**iMX233-OLinuXino-SD** - SD card with the Linux image which can be used with every board from the OLinuXino family

**USB-SERIAL-CABLE** - USB serial console cable for U\_DEBUG

**SY0612E** - power supply adapter 12V/0.5A for iMX233-OLinuXino-Maxi

The latest pricelist can be found at <http://olimex.com/dev/pricelist.html>.

How to order?

You can order to us directly or by any of our distributors.

Check <http://www.olimex.com/> and <http://olimex.com/dev/order.html> for more info.

## 9.3 Product support

For product support, hardware information and error reports mail to: [support@olimex.com](mailto:support@olimex.com). Note that we are primarily a hardware company and our software support is limited.

Please consider reading the paragraph below.

### Warranty and returns:

Our boards have lifetime warranty against manufacturing defects and components.

During development work it is not unlikely that you can burn your programmer or development board. This is normal, we also do development work and we have damaged A LOT of programmers and boards during our daily job so we know how it works. If our board/programmer has worked fine then stopped, please check if you didn't apply over voltage by mistake, or shorted something in your target board where the programmer was connected etc. Sometimes boards might get damaged by ESD shock voltage or if you spill coffee on them during your work when they are powered.

Please note that warranty do not cover problems caused by unproper use, shorts, over-voltages, ESD shock etc.

**If the board has warranty label it should be not broken. Broken labels void the warranty, same applies for boards modified by the customer, for instance soldering additional components or removing components - such boards will be not be a subject of our warranty.**

If you are positive that the problem is due to manufacturing defect or component you can return the board back to us for inspection.

When we receive the board we will check and if the problem is caused due to our fault and we will repair/replace the faulty hardware free of charge, otherwise we can quote price of the repair.

Note that all shippings back and forth have to be covered by the customer. Before you ship anything back you need to ask for RMA. When you ship back please attach to it your shipping address, phone, e-mail, RMA# and brief description of the problem. All boards should be sent back in antistatic package and well packed to prevent damages during the transport.